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#### The March on the Treasury. One startling fact in Commissioner RAUM's annual report for the Pension Buroan should command the prompt attention

of the Fifty-second Congress. There are now borne on the pension list, twenty-six years after the end of the war. the names of 520,158 persons claiming to have fought for the Union. This is exclusive of widows' and children's pensions on account of the civil war. Including penmioners of the latter class, and the comparatively insignificant list of pensioners on account of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, the grand total

Now, it is stated by Gen. RAUM that the total annual value of the 676,160 pensions which the Government was paying on June 30 of this year is \$89,247,200.

At the same time the Bureau reports that Its aggregate expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was \$118,548,959,

The expenditure on pension account, therefore, exceeds the total annual value of all of the pensions by nearly thirty million dollars; to be exact, by \$29,301,759. This enormous margin of about thirty

millions is greater by more than four million ollars than the entire annual pension list n 1875, when there had been ten years since the close of the war for the presentation. examination, and approval of eye v honest claim upon the nation's bounty.

The thirty millions expended by the Pension Bureau last year in excess of the total of the year's pension list represents, first, arrearages and back payments, and, secondly, the stupendous cost of running the machinery which Gen. RAUM boasts will turn out 350,000 new pensioners during the present year.

How much of the thirty millions belongs to arrearages and how much to Bureau expenses, we have no means of ascertaining from the published summary of the Commissioner's report. The arrears account does not appear. The figures necessary to an exact understanding of the situation are jumbled, hopelessly and apparently intentionally; and for years this same vagueness respecting the payment of back pensions has characterized the bookkeeping of the

But the main fact is perfectly clear. This fraud on the taxpayers of the United States has grown to such colossal dimensions that the mere margin of difference between the net annual value of all the pensions paid and the actual gross expenditures of the Bureau now exceeds the entire pension list of fifteen years ago.

Is it not high time for the honest sentiment of the country to stop this business?

#### The Chinese Case.

The outrages on foreigners in China are committed by mobs whose incentive to violence is not easily discoverable, unless it be a spirit of hostility among the common people toward foreigners generally. The Christian missionaries are the special object of attack, not apparently so much because of their religion as because of the methods by which they propagate it, and doubtless the old and ignorant suspicion that they sacrifice the Chinese children in their schools as a part of their religious rites has its influence in provoking the violence. This slander stirred up the Tientsin massacres twenty years ago, and probably it had its origin in the unwise practice of some of the European missionaries, who kept the routine of their schools from public observation, and the mystery

picion to grow in ignorant minds The educated classes of the Chinamen, as represented by one of their number who has lately published in Shanghai a very striking discussion of the missionary question, look with contempt on the Christian propaganda in China so far as the religious results setured are concerned, and regard it otherwise as an impudent attempt to interfere with the whole social and political system of China. Hosays very truly that the missionaries make no headway whatever among the cultivated and educated people. "Only the worst, the weak, ignorant, needy, and vicious among the Chinese have been or could be converted," and these are governed by sordid considerations in accepting or pretending to accept the religion of the mission aries. "When the hope of pecuniary re ward is withdrawn," they "become worse than the worst of the Chinese," for by casting aside the religion of their fathers and the State they have made themselves "outcasts in the midst of their own race and people," and are always ready for disorder. The association of the educated class with Europeans, so far from drawing them to Christianity, tonds to cultivate in them complete religious skepticlam, though the nominal acceptance of the national religious system and the performance of certain religious exercises under it may be a part of their official duty. Simply as a religion and by itself, these people have no enmity to Christianity. They care nothing about it, for they are not religious fanatics; but they are satisfied that "the foundation of their national faith and culture" cannot "bear such a superstructure as the forms of Christianity which the missionaries bring into China." They resent the enterprise as an attempt at a complete and dangerous social revolution.

sionaries, having been compelled to acknowledge the failure of mere preaching as a means of conversion, have undertaken to justify their employment by teaching dence and by multiplying charity among the poor and ignorant, the only part of the population they can hope to reach. If this was really a movement for intellectual enlightenment, he declares that he "would desire for it the support of all good men, because it would then be connecting the East and the West by higher currents of thought;" but the missionaries, he asserts, treat with contempt the science of China as a valu superstition and yet destroy their own science with contradictory Christian superstition. They leave the Chinese in a worse case intellectually than they were in originally. Instead of enlightening them, they befor their minds, says the Chinese writer, and their pretences that they are elevating the people intellectually are false. It is the "mass of impenetrable darkness that goes under the name of missionary publications in China" that causes the educated Chinese to despise the foreigners. It is the root of the hatred of foreigners among educated Chinese. To use his words, they see

According to this Chinese writer, the mis

foreign Governments at their back, are assalling "all which they hold as the most sacred and highest belonging to them as a ace and a nation, their light, their culture, and their literary relinement," and have nothing to substitute for what they destroy except "a palpable imposture or a delu-With the spirit of Christianity he has no quarrel, for it can do no harm, but he detests the form under which it is propagated, "their pretence to preach science with antiscientific jugglery."

As to the missionary charity he is no more respectful. "The interest on the money paid by the people through the Government for the special protection and indem-nification of missionaries," he estimates, would support an infinitely larger and more efficient staff of secular doctors, nurses, and the like, to do the work now done. "Missionary enterprise," he proceeds, "is known to every disinterested foreigner in China to be but a huge scheme of charity for the benefit of unemployed professional persons from Europe and America." "How much of the money subscribed in Europe and America for missions," he asks, "goes actually to the alleviation of Chinese suffering, and how much to the maintenance of missionaries and their wives, to the building of their fine houses and sanatoriums?" In return for the hospitality of the Chinese, he declares, and though paid to bring peace and good will, they "heap insults and cry vengeance upon the Government, which with all its difficulties, is still honestly trying to protect them, and threaten the Chinese people with shell and grape, for what, even in these late riots, the most hardened legal prosecutor in a court of justice could prove to be nothing worse than excusable ignorance."

The only remedy for these evils, and the only way of avoiding bitter trouble in the future, in the opinion of this learned Chinaman, long in the diplomatic service of his country, is for "foreign Governments, in the interest of both Chinese and foreign residents, to undertake, if not the entire withdrawal, at least some modification and control of the whole scheme of foreign missions as now carried on in China." The presence of the missionaries he describes as a danger and an injury, not only to China, but to foreign interests also. They injure foreigners by kindling Chinese hatred of all foreigners. They are arousing a spirit of retaliation to their "petty insults and injuries" which will Same out flercely under further provocation. "The first shot fired from a foreign gunboat in a missionary cause." he gives warning. will be the signal of a war, not against the Government, as our foreign wars have been hitherto, but a war against the Chinese people.

This is a very remarkable statement of the

Chinese side of the case, and in fairness we should listen to it. The foreign public have heard the missionary accounts of the riots, says this Chinaman; now in justice they should give some head to the story of the Chinese people. It is a reasonable demand, and it is always the part of wisdom to look on both sides of a question. It is manifest that the Chinese are unable to comprehend the motives of the Christian propaganda. They do not know that it proceeds or has proceeded from a sincere belief that it is necessary to save the souls of the Chinamen from the fires of hell, and that it has no hidden or disguised purpose of disturbing their social or political system. The contempt with which this writer looks upon the missionaries is encouraged undoubtedly by many foreigners in China, educated men, who, as he says, do not pretend to believe what the missionaries say. "Consuls are seen ordering gunboats about to protect missionaries, while the very coolies in the consulates know that the latter are not respected by the better class of foreigners, or regarded as moral teachers."

### Women and Agnosticism.

That is a telling shot.

Of late the wind of opinion has been blow ing hot and cold on the advocates of what is termed woman's emancipation. On the one hand, some influential politicians have evinced a willingness to favor their aspirations, while, on the other hand, representatives of advanced schools of thought are setting their faces like flints against them. Sir George Grey, ex-Premier of New Zealand, has gravely proposed the abolition of the Upper House in the Legislature of that colony and the substitution of a chamber composed exclusively of women. What is much more to the purpose, Lord Salisbury has avowed publicly his conversion to the belief that the Parliamentary franchise should no longer be denied to women in the United Kingdom, where they already possess the right of voting in certain local elections. Unfortunately, statesmen or men of affairs are usually a generation behind the authoritative expounders of social and economical philosophy, and it is therefore the thinkers of to-day in whose convictions may best be forecast the legislation of to-morrow. Now the trend of philosophical opinion in England has undergone a sharp divergence since the theory of woman's rights was supposed to have the sanction not only of JOHN STUART MILL, but also of Mr. HERBERT SPENCER. In his lately published work on "Justice," the author of "Synthetic Philosophy" has recanted his former views upon the subject of woman's equality with man, and still more recently Mr. FREDERIC HARRIson, the chief English disciple of Course, has abjured in the plainest terms the notion that woman's sphere will be made identical with man's in an agnostic or scientific state. The despairing outery "Et tu, Brute," may well rise to the lips of the emancipated as they see their cause thus treacherously dealt with in the house which they imagined was a friend's.

In respect even of the equality of the sexes before the law, Mr. SPENCER is of the opinion that the concessions to women have gone quite far enough, and that in England and in the United States there is more need of retrogression than of advance in pressing the claims of women as regards their domestic relations to men. Passing to the question whether they should have equal political rights, he signifies a willingness to let them vote in municipal elections. On both moral and intellectual grounds, however, he is opposed to the bestowal of the parliamentary franchise upon women. He does not, in other words, deem them qualified to discharge the functions of legislators. In the first place, he pronounces it obviously inequitable that they should have the right of making laws in a country which, even conceivably, might be subjected to invasion and has normally to maintain a military and naval force. For, unlike men, they cannot in the last resort be called upon to take up arms, and thus discharge the supreme duty of a citizen by shedding

their life blood for the national defence. Waiving however, the broad distinction which on this ground ought to be drawn between the militant and the industrial socicties. Mr. SPENCER insists that even in the last-named communities women should not be admitted to a share in logislation. He bases this conclusion on a recognition of what women are

imaginable state of things. As a matter of fact, he finds that women are at present conspicuous for comparative impulsiveness They are carried away by the feelings of the moment even more than men are. Such a characteristic runs counter to the judicialmindedness which ought to guide the shaping of laws. As things are, this prerequisite to legislation, judicial-mindedness, is but inadequately attained, and it would be fulfilled far more imperfectly were the fran-chise extended to women. Mr. SPENCER goes on to affirm that this moral inaptitude is accompanied by a kindred intellectual disqualifloation. Few men even, but far fewer women, form opinions in which the general and the abstract have a due place. The particular and the concrete alone are operative in their thoughts. They are apt to consider only the immediate results of legislation, leaving wholly out of view the indirect and remote effects on character and on society. Had women votes, this absorption of consciousness in the proximate and personal to the exclusion of the distant and impersonal would be much greater and more mischievous than it is already.

It is even contended by Mr. SPENCER that certain feminine traits incident to the maternal and conjugal relations render the female sex unsuited for the work of legislation. Women would incline instinctively to introduce the othics of the family into the ethics of the State, an introduction which, If extensive and continuous, would be not only injurious but fatal. The love of the helpless, characteristic of the parental instinct, is much stronger in women than in men, and sways their conduct much more powerfully, outside the family as well as inside. It would impel them therefore in a still greater degree to public actions unduly regardful of the inferior as compared with the superior. It would prompt them to confer public benefits not in proportion to deserts, but in proportion to the absence of deserts, to give most where capacity is least. Still more than now, consequently, would the good which the superior have earned be taken away from them forcibly to help the inferior, and still more than now would evils which the inferior have brought upon themselves be shouldered on to the superior. Again, on quite opposite ground, the admission of women to political functions is regarded by Mr. SPENCER with profound misgiving. Here he has in view another feminine trait which has arisen by adjustment to the conjugal relation, to the necessity of making a wise choice of husbands under the social conditions that have long prevailed. Power, bodily or mental, or both, is and ever been the masculine characteristic by which women are most attracted. Hence in women an instinctive worship of power under all its forms; and hence a relative conservatism. Authority, no matter how embodied, politically, ecclesiastically, or socially, sways women far more than it sways men. It follows that the sentiment of reverence, which power and the trappings of power excite, must, if votes were given to women, strengthen all authorities, political and ecclesiastical. Cooperating with their preference for generosity over justice. this power worship in women, if allowed fuller expression, would increase the ability of public agencies to override individual rights in the pursuit of what might be

thought beneficent ends. From all this it is plain enough that Mr. SPENCER, although he writes with the sober ness befitting a philosopher, is inflexibly opposed to granting equal political rights women so long as the present transitional state of society shall last. Not until throughout the civilized world the sword has been beaten into the ploughshare, not until the social suffering which appeals to pity has been materially diminished, and not until woman's reverence for power shall have waned with her lessening dependence upon man, will he see cause sensibly to nodify his opinion.

With much more earnestness as being a disseminator, not a propounder, of ideas, Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON declares himself on the same side. He warns the women who are seeking for masculine capara not to be " them that they are intended "by body mind, feeling, and character to play a different part." He insists that "the cry in the present day for the emancipation of women, and for the abolition of all restraints preventing any adult, man or woman, from living his or her own life at his or her private will, involves the destruction of every social institution and of every virtue Women, he says, must make up their minds either to be women or to unsex themselves When men and women start as competitors in the same flerce race, as rivals and opponents instead of companions and helpmates, with the same habits, the same engrossing toil, and the same public lives, all that constitutes femininity will have disappeared. Society will then consist of individuals distinguished physiologically merely as horses and dogs are, into male and female specimens; the term "family" will simply mean a group of persons choosing to live in common, and the word "home" will only signify the place where such a group collects for shelter.

Such utterances as these from the camp of the agnostics may well fill with dismay the advocates of woman's claim to equal political rights. If a man so notoriously amancipated from superstition as is Mr. FRED-ERIC HARRISON, and a man so celebrated for cool, disinterested, cogent, philosophic thinking as is Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, agree in repudiating as mischievous the movement for woman's rights, what is to be expected from the masses of average men who look with instinctive dread on a vast social innovation, and would rather suffer the illa they have than fly to others that they know not of?

## Is the Drunkard Curable?

We give to-day the testimony of two very intelligent gentlemen as to the effects on them of the treatment of drunkenness by Dr. KEELEY at Dwight in Illinois. Both of them are satisfied that they are surely and permanently cured of the disease, and they refer to thousands of others who bear the same witness. At the present time there are over eight hundred men and women under treatment at Dwight, and they in their turn will swell the multitude who proclaim the efficiency of the remedy as exhib-

ted in their own persons. Both of our correspondents discuss the question whether Dr. KEELEY is justified in keeping secret the composition of his bichloride of gold mixture, and they give various reasons and explanations in his detance; but it cannot be denied that by pursuing such a course he violates the ethics of the medical profession and brings his remody under suspicion. His defenders' assault on the doctors is altogether unjusti-fiable. They should rather take the ground that what concerns the victim of the mania for drink is not the question of medical ethics or scientific practice, but the efficacy of his treatment. They declare that they are healed after having sought in vain for a ours elsewhere, and that the missionaries, with the gunboats of | and not of what they might be under some | that is sufficient for them. They oppose the

fact of their own ours to the criticism and kepticism of the physicians who proclaim the theory that a oure by such means is im-

possible. A large part of the patients who have been treated by Dr. KEELEY are men of a superior order of intelligence, and their testimony accordingly commands unusual respect. The attention of many, if not most of them was first called to the Dwight institution by descriptions of it published in THE SUN, and they subjected themselves to the treatment as an experiment about which they were hardly less skeptical than are these medical critics. Having been cured, as they firmly believe, their rejoicing is all the greater because of their original misgivings, and they join in celebrating the remody as a duty they owe to all who suffer from the distressing disease.

It is a volume of testimony so great and so unanimous that it must be impressive. It cannot be dismissed as more delusion. At least tomporarily these men have been cured beyond all question, and in some of the cases years have passed without any reappearance of the disease. "Almost every day while I was there," writes one of our correspondents, "men who had been cured years ago came to see the place again, say ing that they would rather see dear little Dwight than the scenes of their childhood, for they had been born again at Dwight." Even if the imagination has been a powerful agency, or perhaps the most powerful in effecting the change in them, the transformation itself has occurred and continued, as they themselves show and as their neighbors bear witness. Even If time shall demonstrate that the proportionate number of permanent cures is very much less than the 95 per cent. claimed by Dr. KEELEY, it will still be great enough to justify a trial of the treatment. Undoubtedly the good accomplished would be infinitely more if he should lay his remedy before the whole medical world, and it should be demonstrated in general practice to be efficacious in curing a disease so frequent in modern society. But victims of the disease who are able to put themselves under the treatment as it is offered by Dr. KEELEY will give heed to the testimony of those who have tried it in their own per sons rather than to a discussion as to what Dr. KRELEY's duty is, or to any judgment scientific critics may pass on his methods.

It is the question of fact which is of es sential importance so far as the drunkards are concerned, and therefore the volume and the quality of the evidence that the disease is conquered at Dwight are sure to influence them profoundly. Whether the cure is permanent is yet to be demonstrated. That it has continued for years in certain cases is indisputable, and nearly all of those who have undergone the treatment are themselves satisfied that the disease has been overcome in them finally and forever.

#### Not Done With Yet.

The most sustaining Republican hope for FASSETT is that the facts of his party's betrayal of New York in the matter of the World's Fair will prove to be old ammuni-tion, as Mr. PLATT himself puts it. They were used last year with great efficacy in crushing the Republican-Mugwump alliance against the Democrats in New York city, and at least one section of that movement hope that they are too old for effect now.

The last of this Republican treachery was not heard last year, nor will the last of it be heard in the year 1891. The theft of the World's Fair will be

fresh in politics until the Democrats have rung Republican defeat on every bell in the electoral steeple. Its usefulness for Republican punishment was not used up by its influence in electing a Mayor of New York city in 1890. It will help to elect a Democratic Governor of New York in 1891 and a Democratic President in 1892. The war is not over.

Nancy Hanks is now the foremost trotter on the American turf. But half a second ticks between her and the record—half a second to tie and three-quarters of a second to win. Perhaps after six years of waiting we

are on the eve of another advance in the speed of American trotters.

#### BARATOGA COUNTY POLITICS. Republican Divisions that May Result in a Democratte Victory.

Ballston, Sept. 25.—The Republicans of Saratoga county held a Convention here vouter day and the result should go far toward giving the county to the Democrats and possibly t oting a Democratic Senator in this district and a Democratic Assemblyman in the First district. The latter or southern portion of the county had a right to the choice of Sheriff this car, and this was acknowledged by the uppor district delegates, but when it came to a bal ot it was found that some upper district peoole had a candidate in the person of Mr. Worden, keeper of the Worden House at Sara oga, and that Harvey Donaldson, candidate for Senator in this district, who is a resident of Ballston, which is in the First

is a resident of Ballston, which is in the First district, had concoted a scheme by which, after some lively contention, he received the nomination. The deals and bargains were so plain that some of the lower district men expressed themselves in very bitter language, threatening to cut the ticket, warning Mr. Donaldson that his course was not yet clear, and adjourning with the expressed intention on the part of a number of the delegates of voting for any good Democrat for Sheriff.

Mr. Bmith, the nominee for Assembly in the lower district, is a farmer of ordinary intellect, with no knowledge of legislation, and the bitter feeling in that district will naturally affect his changes also. At any rate, if the Democratic leaders want a Democratic House and Senate to give Goy. Flower a hearty legislative backing next January, it is worth while for them to consider the chances in this Senate and Assembly district. Last fall the same district for Congressman, by the most astonishing frauds against the ballot, by bribery and intimidation of factory hands, elected John Sanford by only 1,500 majority when it is expected usually to give 6,000 and 8,000. A good man, such as Comptroller Wemple, John Foley, or A. B. Baucus, could beat Donaldson.

### The Sun-A Criticism After Years of De-

From the American Dulryman.

We have been a daily reader, almost without interruption, of Tax Sus for over twenty years. As the newspaper of the continent—daily papers on the other side are not "in it"—Tax Sux stands preeminent. Its readers do not have to edit the paper after purchasing it. That is done in Tax Hox office, with intelligence, skill, judgment, and a large amount of rare good sense. The make-up of THE SUN IS A model—that all printers con-cede. It prints no fakes. "If you see it in THE SUN It's code. It prints no fakes. "If you see it in Tax Sur it's so "Is so popular a provert that it is being stolen by other papers as a motto. Tax Sur doesn't tell its readers every day what wonderful things it has done or means to du. It goes ahead, accomplishes, and loaves its readers to judge of its work. And they do it. We believe Tax Sux has more and better brains on its editorial staff than any other daily newspaper. We think it is the must comprehensive complete reliable. think it is the most comprehensive, complete, reliable, and intelligent daily newspaper in existence. We have been intending to write something like this for a good many years. The spirit moved just now, and we have

A Republican View. From the Graponica (Rep.).

Candid Republican persons, not talking for effect, adpit that the probability of the election of Mr. J. Scott

Cassett to be Governor is not great.

# Where the Hitch Occurs

" What is the hitch about our having reciprocity with They admit our rascals as finished products, and end us their Chinamen as raw material."

And She Did.

What is your fortune, my presty maid "
"My face is my fortune, sir," she said. "Then I can't marry you, my pretty maid !"
"You can't! Then I'll sue you, sir!" she said, THE BEHRING ARA REASON.

A Joint Patrol That Has Proved Harme

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.-With the return of the American and British Commissioners from Behring Sea, and the withdrawal also of the war vessels of the two Governments, the first season of the joint policing of the Alas-kan seal waters has practically some to an end. The revenue cutters may linger a little longer nd the islands, since raids purposely belated have been made there in some former seasons. But the Marion and the Alert are already off to China; the Mohican and Thetia are on their return to San Francisco, while the British vessels Nymphe, Porpoise, and Phene-

ant are also out of the sea. It appears that, exclusive of other vessels engaged in those waters, about ninety scalers rent to Bohring Sea. A few are known to have oscaped attention, but about five out of six were duly warned, and six vessels were seized for falling to respect the warning, or other-wise violating the law. It is a noticeable fact that four out of the six were American vessels. the other two belonging to Victoria. Of the American vessels, one was seized by Russia

off Copper Island. Various excuses are alleged by the seized vessels. The British schooner E. B. Marvin says that the warning she received looked suspicious, the signature of Sir Julian Pauncefote giving his name as William; and aftogether she felt justified in going in search of a British cruiser to find out the facts, which she was doing when arrested. The other British schooner. the Otto, says that she had never been offcially warned, although the Captain of a British war vessel says he had requested the Collector at Victoria to notify her before leaving that port, and accordingly he asked the Mohican to seize her. One of the American vessels says that she was seized immediately after being warned, because one of her crew fired at a bottle or some similar object on the water, and notat a seal. So the excuses run on.

water, and not at a seal. So the excuses run on. The degree of their validity will appear at the trials of the vesels.

But the main fact brought out by this first season of operations under the modus vicendi agreement is the harmony with which the Government patrols of the two countries have worked. The British commanders have freely given information to the American, and have sought to aid them in their work, as in the case of the Otto just spoken of. The American officers have promptly turned over the captured Victoria schooners to British custody, as provided by the agreement.

worked. The British commanders have freely given information to the American, and have sought to aid them in their work, as in the case of the otto just spoken of. The American officers have promptly turned over the captured Victoria schooners to British custody, as provided by the agreement.

That the two sets of Commissioners, however, will reach harmonious conclusions is hardly to be supposed. We may expect Messra, Memdenhail and Merriam to urge very strongly the evils of the open-sea hunting, while Commissioners Baden-Powell and Dawson may be more impressed by the seal-killing on the Pribylov Islands. While the main conclusions reached by them are as yet kept back, one cause of dissension has already been made public in the despatches. This is the allegation on the British side that while the modus elements agreement permitted the taking of only 7,500 seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, the lessees have actually killed 13,000. The fact that the latter number was taken does not appear to be denied either by the lessees or but any of the seal of the seal of the seal islands.

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### Poreign Notes of Real Interest.

One great drawback to aluminum is that no method of soldering it has yet been found. A speaker at a meeting of the German Society of Mechanical Engi-neers said that the difficulties in working the metal were a greater obstacle than the question of price. "Garon " the happy customers in a l'arisian restau-"Garcon" the nappy customers in a Parisian restan-rant used to say, always with the cheerful and pleasant answer, "Via. Monsteer !" That was under the old régime. Since the Paris waiters have mutinied against the moustache restriction and for other liberties, they have become free and independent to the extent of los-ing their manners and falling into "intelerable rude-bers and indifference." The French diners are disgusted and the restaurant keepers are in despair. Mr. Gladstone has given bits contribute to "intelerable".

Mr. Gladatone has given his opinion on miracles also. He writes to the Rev. T. W. Belcher: "Rev. and Dear Sir: My reading is so deplorably in arrear that I have only yesterday become acquainted with your kindness in sending me your very inter-esting work on 'Miracles of Healing.' It is also matter of great interest and joy, at a time when some ult the boly ministry and many allow themselves to be repelled from it, to see that it retains an attractive be repelled from it, to see that it retains an attractive power which draws talent and learning from other pro-fessions into its sphere. I am afraid that the objec-tions to demoniacal possession involve in germ the rejection of all belief in the supernatural. Renewing my thanks for your kindness, I remain your very faith-ful, W.E. Glasistone. I have read with great profit your account of the Gadara miracle."

The way to carry religion among the people, according to the Vicar of Wolverhampton, is to live with them. He says, in an address just issued: "While working in a mannfacturing district of the Potteries, surrounded almost entirely by working people, the con-viction was forced upon me that there must be a change in the manner of life of some of the clergy if they are ever to bring the religion of Christ home to the lives of the people, and I determined, two years ago, to go and live with a workingman's family, sharing their food and their life, and as much as possible enter-ing into their thoughts, and to get another religions. their food and their life, and as much as possible entering into their thoughts, and to get another university
man to share my salary and do the same. I have
now lived in this way for almost two years,
and I am thankful that I have tried the
experiment. I was joined by a companion after
about nine months, and now another has come
to his assistance. I mean, if God permits, to try and
earry on the same life here, and the family with whom
I have been living are coming with me. carry on the same are here, and the ramily with whom I have been itying are coming with me. No doubt the size of the vicarage and its appearance are rather different from the cottage I have been living in, but inside the life will be as much as possible the same, and I hope by living in a simple way to be able to afford mynope of avoing in a simple way to be able to allord my-self the assistance of some more fellow workers. It was, in fact, my purpose in coming to St. James's to try and make it the headquarters for some organization which may have as its object the supply of mis-sion clergy on the lines on which I have been living use we endeavor to extinguish all feetings of

### The Amende Honorable

Look here, barber, you've cut a piece out of my " Yes, sir. But it's all right. It isn't lost. Here, boy erap up this lobe in a place of paper, and be quick

### Dastardly.

Harkins played a mean trick on his neighbor down "Why, his neighbor has been fattening a turkey for Thankegiving all summer, and Harkins mixed a bottle of auti-fat with the turkey's food,"

Mistorical.

From the Washington Ecening Ser.

A wondrous concert than there was.

Great harmony aroso

When Nero played the fiddle

And the firences played the hose,

THE TREATMENT OF DRUNKENNESS.

ony as to the Effect of Bichloride of TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: In your perfectly fair editorial on "The Treatment of Drunkenness," of Sept. 22, you close with the

following paragraph: following paragraph:

But if Dr. Keeley's patients are thus ready to help other softerers from the manua by exposing their own affliction because of it, why does not be give the composition of his mixture to the whole medical world. By so doing he would save himself from any suspicion of quackery, and bring his exact method of treatment under a scientific examination which would be thorough and without prejudice. If he has a cure for drunkeness that is effectual he should not keep it secret, and the wider its publicity the wider would his own renown and the greater his material reward. The secrecy of which Mr. Mines speaks arouses auspicton, and takes the remedy outside the range of scientific practice.

While I was a patient at Dwight, Ill., the sec-

ond Bethlehem, I had not the extraordinary cleasure and honor to meet Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the God-inspired discoverer of the cure for drunkenness and the habit of morphia, he being in Europe for pleasure and incidentally to teach European doctors the method of his cure. I said, however, to one of his staff of doctors when leaving Dwight

to tench European dectors the method of his staff of doctors when leaving Dwight after having been pronounced cured of dipsomania. "Why do you not sell the formules to the national or State Government, that this grand treatment may be given in every hospital and genal institution in the land?" The reply was "that it would be unwise to give the formule into the hands of political doctors until the present ignorance as to whether drunkenness was a vice or a disease had passed away. He said that eleven years ago Dr. Keeley had distributed barrels of his medicine among the doctors of the land, and that they had falled to give it a fair trial; that the Doctor became discouraged, and then set out to make the conquest of the prejudice against the theory that drunkenness is a disease by himself, no longer asking the aid of others.

What other doctor in the land has a clientele of seven or eight thousand men who shout from the housetops the efficacy of his from the special study of the alcoholic and opium diseases, keening himself in poverty for years, through paying the board bills of drunkards that he might have the opportunity of experimenting upon them, unassisted by any one, is it not just that, having now demonstrated to himself and his patients that he can cry Eureka, he should derive the honors and emoluments of his great boon to mankind? Nor has Dr. Keeley been derelict in placing his remedy within the easy reach of mankind. He has established branches where his treatment may be had at White Plains, N. Y.: Paris, Tex.; Des Moines, Is.; Valley City, N. D.; Atlants, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Marysville, O., and Plainville, Ind., and is establishing branches in other States.

I searn from a graduate just returned from Dwight that there are now over eight hundred men and women there. The cure has been bern again at Dwight. The voluntary association of graduates has been formed. There is a branch at Chicago, Ill., of the Blohloride of Gold Club, and they tax themselves \$575 a week in order to keep fitteen Chicago unfo

The Extension of the Means of Treatment TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL In my opinion the editorial articles and criticisms which from time to time have been published in your paper have been the means of restoring to manhood many a poor fellow who here tofore had been unable to find any release from I must always be thankful to you, for after reading your article of May 31 I determined to go to Dwight and try the Keeley treatment. . It is not necessary for me to go into details regarding my own case. Suffice it to say that I am surely and permanently cured, and have,

as Dr. Keeley promised me, no desire for stimulants in any form. But my object in writing to you is to throw, if possible, a little more light on this much-discussed question. Few people, perhaps, are aware of the way Dr.

Keeley is investing the enormous sums of money which his wonderful discovery is rightfully giving him.

I was fortunate enough to be at Dwight from June 0 until the 27th of the same month. It was during that period that a number of wealthy and influential men. living and owning property in one of the immediate suburbs of Chicago, made a most flattering offer to Dr. Keeley. If he would transfer his institution from Dwight to their village. They offered him all the land he wanted. \$300,000 in cash, and they to pay for all improvements he had thus far completed at Dwight.

The leading citizens of Dwight heard of the offer, a town meeting was called, the improvements necessary to be made in the village were thoroughly discussed, and Dr. Keeley was asked to explain his ideas and express his wishes as to the special needs and wants of his institution. He frankly told them that good sewerage, a plentiful water supply, good roads and sidewalks, would be all the village would be required to have perfected. A vote was taken and it was unanimously decided to found the town if necessary. In fact do and sidewalks, would be all the village would be required to have perfected. A vote was taken and it was unanimously decided to found the town if necessary. In fact do and sidewalks, would be all the village would be required to have perfected. A vote was taken and there was great rejoicing. Fireworks, banners, brass bands, and speechmaking the Mayor and prominent officials of the provide the distribution of the country of the Mayor and prominent officials of the provide the major of the major of the major of the major of the measure of the contracts for a 200-room hetel, purchased 300 acres of land, contracted for an open, house, an immense new office building to reform. The keeley force Dr. Keeley has no right to keep the sort of the composition of which is not fully known to them.

From the criticism of such may more improvements, which will just of the criticism of such major of only the condition of the read of the compound

that "he helieves it necessary to confine drunkards."
But let the physicians wait ratiently and Dr. Reeley will accomplish what they have failed to do. Dr. Keeley is establishing new agencies for his cure. Men of well-known character are being placed in command, the facilities for producing an enormous quantity of bi-chloride of gold are being perfected, and all done in a practical way so as to prevent the medical fraternity from offering the public a bogus bi-chloride of gold.

New York, Sept. 24, 1891.

#### Glad to Hear It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am ad-

vised by telegrams from Indianapolis, Springfield, O., Johnstown, Pa., and the Philadelphia Iron Works, that the last special castings and wrought steel work in connection with the cable construction on Broadway have been completed and will be delivered in the city within ten days. By this I am assured that I shall be able to complete the cable construction on Broadway by December. I appreciate the very great inconvenience to the merchants and their customers, as well as to the public in general, and I shall make every effort, working night and day. Sanday included, to insten the completion of the work. Very respectfully,

New York, Sept. 26. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Give ready attention and prompt treatment to all affections of the bowels darrhors, choices morping, dynemicr, ac. Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam affects immediate rated and specific ourse taxes complaints.

Although Newport has quietly and gracefully iscarded the artificial life that makes up its summer season, yet the pen of the chronicler still lingers over its manifold charms and hesitates to fold down the leaf upon its pleas ant memories and upon the fascination which still makes it loved for its own sake. Balmy days and moonlight nights during the past fortnight have brought outdoors all the sum-mer residents who yet remain, and life in the open air has been the rule. The Ocean Drive has been thronged with equipages every afternoon and the water dotted with rowboats and sailboats at night. Fishing and crabbing parties often spend the day on the rocks and iron bridges, or on the fishing stands which stretch out their long arms over the waves. Exquisite views of the city and harbor can thus be obtained, especially from Brenton's Cove, where Mr. E. D. Morgan's marble porticos are silvered in the moonlight and the delicate spars

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

of the Gioriana point upward like fairy rods. Nor is the town by any means deserted of its fashionable throng. The doors of Marietta Villa are still open on Sunday nights. Mr. Van Alen and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt give coses dinners and luncheons to a select few. the Norseman has taken out several gay parties, and the new phase of entertaining since the butterflies spread their wings and flew away is perhaps more enjoyable than the recent ceaseless round of banqueting with its gastronomic triumphs, floral embellishments, and parade of Paris gowns. At any rate it has proved attractive enough to interfere materially with Lenox, which, as yet, has shown a very moderate number of visitors from Newport.

Narragansett has divided her most prominent belles between Lenox and Tuxedo. Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Montague, and the Misses Williams being at Lenox, and the pretty Miss Marie Sterling and her sister, visiting Miss Bruce Price at Tuxedo, Mrs. William Sloans has had an indefinite number of house parties. the guests changing every week or two, but the number never decreasing. Miss Margaret Shepard, daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard. is a permanent visitor, and is going through a kind of preliminary introduction to society previous to making her debut next winter. Miss Adèle Sloane is content to let her young friends and contemporaries go be-fore her, and prefers to wait another year before she comes out. Miss Chapman and Mr. Barclay have been among Mrs. Sloane's guests, and have enjoyed moonlight drives and sails as they only can be enjoyed at the period of life when sentiment touches up this prosaic old planet with a col-oring all its own. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Miss Rose Post and Mr. Howard, whose engagement has been at last formally an-nounced, and Mr. Louis Webb are now among the Elm Court party. Mrs. William Jay and Miss Chanler have been the guests of Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Charles Whelan and Mr. Barrington Foote are stopping with Miss Furniss which promises well for the musicales that are in prospect for this week.

For once the sun shone upon the Lene Club races, which were held yesterday at Lee Pleasure Park. Rain and mist have been so much the rule at these sports in former years that the attendance from Lenox and Stock-bridge has amounted to little or nothing. Yeserday, however, was an ideal autumn day, and the turnout of brakes, coaches, T carts, and pony wagons was even more noticeable than at the Pittsfield coaching parade of last week Mrs. Stokes's dance of the night before, which was very fully attended, and at which chaperons and diamonds contributed not a little to the general effect, did not interfere in the least with the Pleasure Park parties, who came home as fresh as daisles to prepare for the last subscription ball in the evening.

There has been less dancing than usual at Lenox this year, but more sumptuous dinners and luncheons, and a regular procession of afternoon teas. No prediction can be made as to the duration of the season, as Lenox is now in the hands of a colony of rich cottage owners, whose movements are not governed by the coming and going of transient visitors, and who remain and amuse themselves as do their compeers at Newport until something more desirable presents itself. Lenox seems always to have a special fascination for diplo mats. Mayroyeni Bey, who has made the circle of the watering places this summer, never falls to pay Lenox a visit in the autumn, keeping. as he says, the best till the last. Mr. Roustan, who is among the oldest admirers of Berkshire is at Curtis's for the season—probably for the last time in many years, as he en-ters upon a new field of duties very soon. Baron Von Mumm, who is one of the earliest apostles of amateur photography, and took the Kodak became the popular nuisance that it is now, is expected next week, and not to be outdone by foreign notabilities, Miss Furniss is to entertain very shortly the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. and Miss Wilmerding.

The success of Tuxedo Park has been so complete and Mr. Pierre Lorillard has been so emphatically its architect and creator, that he may well lay down his baton of office and spend the residue of his days admiring and enjoying the work of his own creative ingenuity. The park, with its amphitheatre of mountains, is now in the perfection of autumn beauty, and its colony of cottage owners are arriving every day after their midsummer trips to the ocean. The place can hardly be said to have a season, or rather its season goes on forever, the only interruption being during the excessive heat of July and August. When vegetation is dead and stagnation settles down upon all other country places. Tuxedo is more attractive than ever, and its winter sports make life more delightful than even the boating and shooting that the autumn brings. About the middle of October 500 English pheasants will be turned loose, and the gun of the sportsman will reverberate through the lofty hills. Sailing matches pigeon shooting, and every form of manly and athletic sport, with the exception of fox hunting, will go on from now until Jack Frost orders out skates, sleighs, toboggan slides, and iceboats for his winter campaign.

A special train on the Long Island Railroad will take a gay party to Bayport. I. I. on Thursday next to witness the marriage of Miss Lena Post and Mr. Hamilton Webster. The invitations have been limited to the young friends of the bride and bridegroom and the large family connection on both sides. The marriage of Miss Lily Campbell and

Mr. William P. Taber is announced to take place at Far Rockaway on Tuesday, Oct. 6. Invitations to the dance in the barn, which was to have been given by Mr. Bayard Thayer at his country place at South Lancaster, Mass., and also to Mr. Frederick Thayer's contemplated entertainment of the New York Coaching Club, have been recalled in consequence of the death of their sister. Mrs. Forrester An drew, which took place about a week ago Mrs. Andrew was well known in New York society as Miss Hattie Thayer, and has been extremely popular in Washington, which has been her winter residence since her marriage She was of a most charming personality, was genial, and unpretentious, though born to as normous fortune and to all the good things that this world has to bestow. Her loss will be keonly felt by her many friends, and by the oor, to whom she gave not only materially, but kindly words and tender sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are again or joying themselves and making their English and American as well as their Anglo-American friends happy on their Scotch estate at Balmacaan. Large house parties have been assembled at Balmacaan for nearly two months. and are likely to continue for a long time, as deer stalking has already begun, and as many as 100 stags in one herd have been seen. Amusements are not limited to the outdoor sports of the men, however, as Mrs. Martin has dances and dinners every night in the wack, as well as exhibitions of tableaux, els rades, and amateur theatricule. A living picture, which called forth much admiring comment, consisted of three Dresden china figures exquisitely costumed and personated by Miss Jaffray, Lady Cuirns, and Mr. Baillia.